

City Managers' Association, California Parks and Recreation Society, Rotary International, Lambda Alpha and Community Redevelopment Association.

I would like to take the opportunity to say thank you to Mr. Molendyk for his dedication, influence and involvement in our community. He has served as a fine representative of municipal government. It is a great pleasure for me to congratulate Mr. Ron Molendyk on his outstanding career and offer my best wishes for continued success in his future endeavors.

HAPPY 50TH ANNIVERSARY TO
WNAM-AM

HON. JAY W. JOHNSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor broadcasting excellence and the 50th anniversary of WNAM-AM in Neenah, WI.

Friday, May 23, 1997, will mark 50 years that WNAM has provided information and entertainment to residents of the Fox Valley, an invaluable public service. WNAM Radio, whose call letters reflect Neenah and Menasha, is one of the oldest radio voices in northeast Wisconsin. As such, it has provided a continuous record of the history of radio as it emerged across the Nation. From the old days of network radio soap operas to the veteran broadcasting personality Ron Ross, who holds forth every morning on the air, WNAM has been a constant radio companion to thousands of listeners at 1280 on their AM radio dial.

Every day, listeners tune in to WNAM to hear hourly local, regional, State, and national news. And, of course, it is the place to hear Frank Sinatra, Nat King Cole, the McGuire and Andrews Sisters, and many other popular entertainers.

As a former broadcaster myself and as someone who knows the hard work and dedication it takes to operate, maintain, and continue great programming on a radio station, I want to thank WNAM for their service to Wisconsin and I wish them many more years of excellence on the radio.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to help me honor WNAM and wish them a hearty happy 50th anniversary.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MR. NATHANIEL MORRELL AND THE STUDENTS OF E.W. CLARK HIGH SCHOOL

HON. JOHN E. ENSIGN

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. ENSIGN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring my colleagues' attention to the tremendous accomplishments of an outstanding teacher, Mr. Nathaniel Morrell, and group of young students from E.W. Clark High School in Las Vegas, NV.

Recently, Mr. Morrell's class won the Nevada State competition sponsored by the Center for Civic Education. The competition tested

students on their knowledge of the Constitution. For their efforts, Mr. Morrell's class represented the State of Nevada at the national finals which were held in Washington, DC. At the national finals, Mr. Morrell's class was further distinguished when they were recognized as the best nonfinalist team from the Western States region.

Through this competition, each student demonstrated his or her knowledge of the Constitution before simulated congressional committees made of constitutional scholars, lawyers, journalists, and government leaders. Unfortunately, for too many Americans understanding the Constitution and appreciating the protection of liberty it affords us is a duty left unrealized. However, with the example of young students devoting their free time to participate in a scholarly competition, I am confident that our Nation will have the leadership to take us into the 21st century and increase our collective knowledge of one of the most revolutionary documents in human history.

I would like to offer my congratulations to Mr. Morrell, Scott Bernth, William Britton, Dana Buck, Scott Collins, Marci Conant, Jill Conk, Gina Eusano, Desiree Evans, Brenna Flood, Neeloufar Gharavi, Michael Grizzaffi, April Jones, Parminder Kang, Sih Lee, Cassie Martin, Jessica Master, Andreas Mauer, Chairat Meevsin, Nicholas North, Jennifer Patterson, Charles Posnecker, Scott Pringle, Yoan Rodriguez, Jeffrey Sherman, David Simpson, Michael Sweker, Jack Tomassian, Benjamin Tripoli, Brianna Winters, Michael Wucinich, and Kate Raby. Nevadans are very proud of their achievement.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud these young Americans and the Center for Civic Education for their months of hard work. Mr. Morrell and his class will undoubtedly treasure this experience for a lifetime.

H.R. 1702, THE COMMERCIAL SPACE
ACT OF 1997

HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, the United States is a country built by the sweat, ingenuity, successes, and failure of its people, not its Government. Our history was written well outside of Washington, before the beltway was ever constructed. The American model of progress is one that draws on the skills, energy, and honest work of our citizens. It is a model in which Government ultimately plays a subordinate role.

Sometimes we forget that when it comes to outer space. Because the Government put a man on the Moon, some supporters of space development have thought that only Government was capable of developing this newest frontier. But this is the wrong mindset to have in a country that does not revolve around Washington and whose energies must not be trapped by the gravity well of Federal deficits. If we expect, or accept, that Government will do for us in space what the American people did for themselves in developing this country, then we will have lost the vision of our Founding Fathers. We will have ceased to be American.

Fortunately, the can-do attitude that built this country still exists beyond the beltway,

and even in many corners of Washington. There are legions of citizens who don't work for the Government or a government contractor, but who are opening our next frontier in outer space. They're using their own sweat, their own creativity, their own insight, and their own money to create one of the fastest growing areas of commercial activity in this country: commercial space. In 1995, the commercial space industry generated \$7.5 billion in revenue. For the last decade, it has been one of our fastest growing industries and has proven relatively recession-proof.

Today, commercial space businesses are employing thousands of people in various commercial activities, including communications, space launch, remote sensing applications, and navigation. The services are growing by leaps and bounds, as is U.S. employment in the industry. We use communication satellites launched on commercial rockets to make international calls for a fraction of the cost we paid decades ago. We have a commercial sector investing in new rockets to lower the costs of getting to space. We have companies investing in new space instruments to do the kind of research that pays immeasurable returns in the outyears. We have remote sensing applications companies using space imagery to better understand flooding and more realistically estimate damage.

Tomorrow, we can look forward to an explosion in remote sensing after the first privately financed satellites are launched this year. We can look forward to an explosion in communication services, as companies fill low- and medium-Earth orbits with constellations of communication satellites. We can look forward to cheap access to space that is an order of magnitude less costly and more reliable than today's ballistic vehicles. We may even look forward to space tourism, which NASA is already studying in a joint venture with industry.

The American people have spoken on this issue. We value commercial space. We want it to succeed. We want to participate in opening the space frontier. Over the past decade, the Science Committee had led the way under Republican and Democratic management to pass the legislation necessary to enable these industries to succeed, with bills ranging from the original Commercial Space Launch Act of 1984 to the Land Remote Sensing Policy Act of 1992. Over the past decade, the office of the President—whether it was held by Republicans or Democrats—has developed and imposed policies intended to expand the ability of the commercial sector to lead this country in space. None of these initiatives required a new government program. Instead of spending money, we've saved it by expanding the technical and industrial base for space. We've saved money by reducing the amount of overhead that Government has to pay on its own. We've saved money by creating new jobs, new technologies, new expertise, and new capabilities that tax dollars didn't have to pay for. These benefits are so simple, and so direct, that America's elected officials have supported them regardless of party, whether they are in the White House or in the Congress. We've done, in legislation, the things that the American people have asked for, we're moving Government out of the way.

But the job is not done. We've heard it from constituents and we've experienced it ourselves: The Federal bureaucracy does not always apply law or policy in the manner that